PENNSYLVANIA.

News from the Various Populous Sections of the State.

PHILADELPHIA TO COUNT HARTRANFT IN.

Fraudulent Registration in the Cities.

Forney to the Front for Buckalew, but Believing in Grant.

HIS ESTIMATE OF THE MAJORITIES.

Ben Butler Makes a Little Calculation of the Contingencies.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1872. Like many a writer who has preceded me, I thought I knew something of Pennsylvania politics. tence of two years in this city, much of ich time has been devoted to the study of the olitics of the State, led me to think myself pretty vell posted on the leading questions of the dayquestions that have a special interest for Pennsylvanians; but I frankly acknowledge I have not the Tuesday next, nor do I know any unobserver who does. To be sure, I can find out by visiting the liberal headquarters in this city that "Buckalew will be elected by 25,000 majority;" but I have only to go half a square own the street to hear from Mr. Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Comttee, that "Hartranft will certainly be elected by at least 15,000 majority," and both sides seem to

have good grounds for their affirmations if one can time. Philadelphia proper has about one undred and fifteen thousand voters. What will you say when I tell you there are over one hundred and sixty thousand registered names, or forty thousand more than actually exist? Is not this infamous? Will any one after this prate of the purity of the ballot?

The republican leaders have hesitated at nothing

assure the success of their candidates. They ablushingly affirm that they will count them in if here are not enough legitimate votes to elect Negroes have been imported from the District of Columbia and Maryland to "work on Massa Cameron's railroad." It will be one of the most gantic feats of railroad construction ever wilessed in this country; less than one week from o-day they will have finished their work and has about 17,000 legitimate negro voters. It is alleged that at least 21,000 negroes are registered in the State. But there is little to fear from the importation of negroes, Democrats in all parts of the Commonwealth are watching and will continue to watch these new arrivals. After the election the Municipal Reform Association of this city will begin their prosecution of illegal voters, and Geary will possibly have an opportunity to renew his pardoning prerogative to an extent that will more than satiate his propensity in this direction. For the past two weeks I have travelled over this State from one end to the other, through and through, at right angled triangles, and described in my peregrinations her tangent of a circle, aggregating a total of seventeen hundred and thirty-five miles, and have sounded the leading lights on both sides her political farce. I conclude if the election is a fair one Mr. Buckalew will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania. If it is not, it only remains to be seen how far the radicals will carry their threats to count their candidates in by the Philadelphia with twenty thousand votes. If he does there is hope for him. If not, farewell reform! I do not think Governor Curtin's letter carried many of his old friends with him. No one seems to doubt he wrote it from honest convictions, but they say he was absent from home and knew nothing of the political situation, and was led away by McClure before he could examine into the situation. Wicked McClure! Poor Curtin! I believe Mr. Curtin fully intended leaving the party two years ago; and only awaited the organization of the Constitutional Convention to declare himself. Did I not write you, nearly two years since, that ex-Governor Curtin would go over to the democrate? Was I wrong in that prediction? The liberal movement was not known at that time, recople may say what they will, the ex-Governor is retrainly in earnest. If Buckalew is elected Curtin's future is assured. If not, Mr. Curtin is politically a dead duck.

Does any one suppose t to their homes. Pennsylvania as about 17,000 legitimate negro voters.

Does any one suppose the political leaders in this state are wedded to the cause of Grant because they believe in him? Let them be undeceived. They know they must propitiate the national administration to assure the success of the ticket in the State. When Hartranft's nomination was made the State. When Hartranft's nomination was made known at Washington it occasioned the greatest dissatisfaction, and it was only on account of Wil-liam B. Mann's declaration that "Grant should not be elected if Hartranft was not," that the national republican managers at Washington put their shoulder to the wheel to help Pennsylvania

republican managers at Washington put their shoulder to the wheel to help Pennsylvania through.

I have found a political sage in the person of Mr. Henry M. Phillips of this city. He said to me yesterday, "Did you ever reflect that statesmen simost invariably spring from the minority!" Having seen no statesmen of late I was forced to admit my ignorance and to assert further that I had not been struck with the necessity for statesmanship in the management of Pennsylvania politics. Mr. Phillips, who is quick and nervous in speechanay be it comes from his bachelorhood—replied, "Yes, yes; I know all about that, but let me tell you how they are developed, When a man is with the majority he gets in a groove and slides along with his party. He finds no contingency requiring him to assert his independence, and consequently to bring out his genius, if he has any. Let a man leave the majority. Let him declare himself opposed to the principles of the men with whom he associated. If he be a man of any prominence the flercest invectives will be hurled at him, and he will find he requires all his moral courage to repel these assaults. If he have within him the elements of a statesman he will rise above his assailants and prove by his provess and his intellect the possession of those attributes we all admire in great men."

I wonder if the political management is to be

him the elements of a statesman he will rise above his assainants and prove by his prowess and his intellect the possession of those attributes we all admire in great men."

I wonder if the political management is to be conducted under better auspices? Will Andrew Gregg Curtin be the successor of Camerony There is no other man in this State so well qualified to shape the destinies of the State as Mr. Curtin, the Winnebago Chief, with the war paint erased and the scalps stripped from his girdle. We would hear no more of rings, no more of political conventions "fixing" nominations in a hotel, and pardons would nevermore be granted for political motives. It is well for Pennsylvania that the frauds upon her treasury were not conducted through a long series of years. It is better still that no great losses have occurred. The people of the State needed something to awaken them to a sense of the wrongs they were sufering. We value health the more for having suffered litness. So it is with States. People appreciate honest administrations the more for having suffered dishonest officials to tarnish their good names. The days of honest government will return to Pennsylvania. Ere long the sun of a brighter and a better day will burst with hill the glory of purity in our political heavens, and gings snail dissolve like the morning dew.

eratic Majorities as Estimated at the Press Office-Why Forney Did Not Sup-

port Hartranft.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1872. Colonel Forney says Buckalew will come into Philadelphia with 10,000 majority. Hartranft will probably get York, Montgomery and Lehigh coun ties, and will poll a strong vote in Tloga and Brad ford counties. He will lose 2,000 in Allegheny. Lancaster county will give about four thousand republican majority, Lebanon about one thousand two hundred, which is below the usual republican ma-

The republican delegation to Congress will be almost unchanged. Republicans will, probably, elect a member in the Lehigh and Montgomery district, which will be an additional member.

Colonel Forney thinks and hopes that candidates for Congress at Large will be elected; that Governor Curtin will be returned to the Constitutional Convention without opposition, and will, almost andoubtedly, be the President of that Convention. Governor Bigler's conduct in retiring from the emocrat ticket to give way to Curtin is warmly

by at least 5,000 majority, whatever may be done in Philadelphia, and there is a reasonable chance for a democratic and liberal republican Legislature. So matter how the October elections go Pennsyl-

vania will give Grant a large majority in Novem ber, and Forney will reassert his devotion to Grant in the face of persistent calumnies of leaders of the republican party. He calumnies of leaders of the republican party. He says that the hand of Douglas is his hand, as he said in Northwestern Onio, and he will take the stump for the President unless driven therefrom by the calumniations of those who have lost to General Grant such men as Curtin, McClure, Moorhead, Kilpatrick and many other republican chiefs. Under no circumstances can he (Forney) support Greetey, even with all his personal attachment to him and admiration for his character, and this only because he believes Greeley's election to the Presidency will disturb the business of the country. He believes

only because he believes Greeley's election to the Presidency will disturb the business of the country. He believes

MR. GREELEY TO BE A FIRM ENPUBLICAM, and that, with any other party at his back, he would administer the government safely; but, with the examples of John Tyler in 1841 and Andrew Johnson in 1866, he does not believe Greeley would have the courage to prevent the restoration of a party dedicated to revolution and change.

Colonel Forney desires it to be distinctly understood that in his opposition to General Hariranth he has had no personal feeling, but that the continuance of the Cameron rule at Harrisburg would be as destructive to the interests of Pennsylvania as the continuance of Tammany would be destructive to the interests of New York. Before General Grant's inauguration in 1869 he most carnestly recommended him to appoint Andrew G. Curtin his Cabinet, Cameron had been previously elected to the Senate, and the appointment of Curtin would have satisfied both parties. This General Grant declined to do, and here Colonel Forney believes was the beginning of the trouble. Subsequently, when George McConnell died, the Senator from the Fourth Senatorial district of Pennsylvania, Colonel Forney, then Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, appointed by President Grant, urged Colonel Alexander K. McClure as the proper person to succeed McConnell. In this he was supported by all the leaders in Philadelphia, including the son of General Cameron. His idea was to attach McClure to the Grant car, but General Cameron interposed and prevonted the selection, and when Colonel McClure became the irregular candidate

tion, and when Colonel McClure became the irregular candidate

COLONEL FORNEY'S GUNS WERE SPIKED.

He could not attack McClure when he became the regular candidate, because he had already recommended him. Then followed the State Convention, manipulated by General Cameron and his son. General Hartranft, an amiable and brave soldier, had become so complicated in financial affairs and the nomination was so forced in the interest of the Cameron ring, that with all Colonel Forney's anxiety to support him, it became impossible to do so in view of the determination to enforce the prolongation of the Cameron power. He had offered, through his columns, to sustain any candidate General Cameron's friends might name unstained by suspicion, even to the extent of supporting John B. Packer, the son-in-law of william Cameron—the brother of the General. The response was an indignant denial, and nothing was left to the friends of Colonel Forney and Governor Curtin but to fight. They had to choose between personal degradation and personal independence. The result is before the country.

Colonel Forney adds that the gentlemen who

personal independence. The termination of the country.

Colonel Forney adds that the gentlemen who have charge of General Grant's interests had better cease to assail such republicans as himself, in view of the doubtful character of the elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, less they might need a Blucher to come in and save their Waterloo.

tions-Politicians Boasting of Their Intentions to Elect Their Candidates by Fraud if Necessary.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6, 1872. The Allegheny Valley, comprising all that section of country between Pittsburg and Oil City, promises to forget its olden record in this contest. Formerly it was safe to count on & republican majority of 10,000 votes. Since Greeley and Schurz have visited the "Smoky City" and received such flattering welcomes the sentiments of the people have greatly changed. We hear of republicans on every side who will cut Hartranit in favor of Buckalew, yet these same people propose to re-main true to Grant, notwithstanding their falling of from party ties in the State election. There will be a small republican majority, but it will be overcome by the vote of counties east of Pittsburg. Buckalew stands very high with all the rural population. Hartranft's principal strength centres in Harrisburg, Chester county and the city of Philadelphia. The frauds to be practised in that city are on most enormous scale. The organization of the

most enormous scale. The organization of the republican party is without precedent, and their unlimited control of funds gives them facilities for the practice of fraud that their liberal competitors cannot hope to enjoy.

Governor Curtin expressed himself in a convorsation I had with him on Friday last as very sanguine of the success of the liberal ticket. He told me he had not the faintest hope of Buckalew's success when he wrote his New York letter; but since his arrival in the State he had changed his mind. The demonstrations he has received and the reports he hears daily give him every reason to hope for the victory of his newly-found friends.

There is something about Pittsburgers that recommends itself to a stranger. They are an active, enterprising set of people. Despatch is their first thought in business matters. When Carl Schurz was announced to speak here, two weeks ago, there was no such thing as organization known. Without a dollar the leading spirits went to work and had organized and equipped a procession of 7,004 American and German liberals before the Missourian arrived. This means something mere than child's play. It is an evidence of the feeling and intentions of those who espouse the liberal cause, and I cannot believe, after that demonstration, that the champions of reform in this quarter of Pennsylvania will allow themselves to

the feeling and intentions of those who espouse the liberal cause, and I cannot believe, after that demionstration, that the champions of reform in this quarter of Pennsylvania will allow themselves to forget the issues of this campaign when the hour arrives for them to prove their devotion to their professed principles.

The republicans here openly boast of their intention to count Hartranft in if there is no other way of electing him to the Governorship. Mackay, the State Treasurer, a native of Pittsburg, is making a strong ight for victory. Night and day he buttonholes men of all parties to vote for Hartranft and save him (Mackay). If his administration of the financial affairs of this State has been as pure and upright as his friends claim, why should he want to be saved? Saved from what? If he has committed no crime, if his books are not burdened by ialse entries and his conscience is clear of reproof, why should he make such frantic efforts to be saved? There is a bad odor about the management of the republican leaders. When men openly boast of their intention to "count" a candidate into office degradation of politics and the State should rise in its quite time the people awakened to a sense of the degradation of politics and the State should rise in its power and administer a rebuke that would not soon be forgotten. It is asserted that this city has more names registered for this election than there are voters in both Allegheney and Pittsburg. Philidelphia is enjoying (?) the same delightful state of things, with all the indications against the ring that nominated him—Join F. Hartranft, I believe, will be next Governor of Pennsylvania. There will be lively scenes here on Tuesday next, and ere the fall of night shall o'erspread the heavens Pennsylvania will have settled the question of the Presidency.

Ben Butler on the Credit Mobilier Fund-He Believes the Republicans Will Carry the State by a Large Majority-Morrissey Bets Differently.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1872. Mr. McCoombs, of Crédit Mobilier notoriety, had long interview with General Butler at the Continental Hotel this evening. He says he had reason nental Hotel this evening. He says he had reason to believe that neither Governor Boutwell nor Glenni W. Scofield received a cent of money of the Credit Mobiller rund. I understand Mr. McCoombs recently said James Brooks, of New York, did receive some of this money. My informant is a man of prominence in national politics, and one who is in a position to know. General Butler this evening expressed himself as full of the belief that Pennsylvania will go republican to-morrow. He believes Hartranft will be elected by a large majority of lawful votes. John Morrissey recently bet \$8,000 against \$10,000 that Backalew would be elected. There is no betting here to-night, but there is a good deal of excitement.

Arrest of a Radical Postmaster for Distributing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

ВЕТИLЕНЕМ. Ра., Ост. 7, 1872. Robert E. Paisart, radical postmaster in Bethle-hem, was arrested by Officer Lucas, of South Bethlebem, this afternoon, for distributing fraudulent naturalization papers issued by the Court of Quar-ter Sessions, of Philadelphia, and signed by Thomas Ashton, cierk. He was held in \$1,000 hall to answer.

Opinion of Judges of the United States Courts in Regard to Illegal Voting.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1872.

In the Special Sessions of the United States Supreme Court to-day, Judges Strong, McKennan and Cadwallader on the bench, the following question, growing out of the report that fraudution, growing out of the report that fraudulent naturalization papers were in existence,
was propounded:—Whether, when in the event
of a man offering to vote upon a naturalization
paper purporting to have been issued out of the
proper office in Philadelphia, which paper is known
to be fraudulent, either in coasequence of the appilicant not having been in the country not more
than a few months or in coasequence of
his not having been in Philadelphia during
that time, the Depsty United States Marshal can
arrest such person so offering and endeavoring to
vote upon the spot and take him before the United
States Commissioner, Judge Strong, the other
Judges concurring, said, "The eighth section of the
act of Congress of February 28, 1871, defines very
clearly the duty of the marshal and deputy marshais, and I know no authority in this Court by
which I can instruct them,"

MANASSAS MURDER

Chivalric Celebration of the Battle of Bull Run.

LOVE AND MURDER IN VIRGINIA

The Story of Rhoda Fewell, the Desperado.

A Prisoner Shot Dead in His Prison Cell-The F. F. V.'s Excited and a Lively Time Expected.

A TRUE BILL FOUND

The Trial to Take Place in November.

MANASSAS, Va., Oct. 7, 1872. Your special correspondent finds himself at this place, not altogether unknown to fame hitherto, but more recently notorious in the opening scene of a remarkable scandal and tragedy, which it is expected will during the coming week undergo scene of the scandal is Manassas, Prince William county, Va., lying thirty-three miles from Washington, and at the junction of the Orange and Alexan dria Railroad and the Manassas Gap Railroad and the future termini of the Manassas and Potomac Railroad and the Virginia and Maryland Railroad recently chartered. The village stands on the summit of an elevated plateau lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock and between tide water and the Bull Run Mountains. The surface of the country seems to slope gradually in all directions, so that Manassas, topographically as well as historically, is a "city set upon a hill which cannot be hid." This was the key to the military operations which were carried on in Northern Vir. ginia on so gigantic a scale one decade since. This was the centre of "Mosby's confederacy," in which that partisan chieftain was "monarch of all" out side the immediate presence of the Union armies At the close of the war not a house or building of any kind, not a rail or a fence post remained to indicate the former presence of civilization, with the standing about one mile from the station. Away to the northwest, lying about six miles distant, can be seen the battle fields of '61 and '62 and stretching away about ten miles beyond the slopes of the Bull Run Mountains. Further to the southwest can be seen the spires of the village of Ridge towers in majestic grandeur, altogether, when touched by the golden beauties of a Virginia sunset, making a view seldom equalled either in historic interest or scenic splendor.

THE VILLAGE OF MANASSAS. equal proportions of Northern emigrants and native Virginians, is laid off in squares parallel to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and is almost surrounded by the fortifications erected by Beaure gard in 1861. It looks more like a Western town springing up on the broad prairies than a staid prosperous farming community, the site of brown stone quarries, which, since the war, have been future county seat of Prince William; as an important railroad junction, and as a central point of a section, every square inch of which is historic, Manassas has evidently a prosperous future be fore It.

Lucien N. Fewell, universally known from his boyhood by the sobriquet of "Rhoda Fewell," and the man who will be tried for murder during the coming week, is a married man, about twenty-six years of age. A mere youth at the outbreak of the war, he entered the Confederate service and "fought with Mosby" until taken prisoner and confined at Elmira, N. Y. He was reputed to be a good soldler. He is naturally of a reckless, dere-devil disposition; but his recklessness of getting into scrapes is fully equalled by his ingenuity in getting out of them. Naturally of an agreeable and friendly disposition, people readily forgive in "Rhoda" what they would have considered criminal in others. Rhoda seemed to have no idea or law, and he would be at one time

THE TERROR OF THE COMMUNITY, and at another its spoiled and petted child. It was

and at another its spoiled and petted child. It was the exploits of "Rhoda" and one or two other similar characters that caused the Reconstruction Committee, in December, 1869, to summon George C. Round, a lawyer of Manassas, to testify before them in regard thereto. It is supposed that the State of Virginia would have been admitted before the holidays had it not been for "Rhoda." For some months past he has been under bonds to keep the peace, and there has been but little complaint against him. His sister, Miss Fanny Fewell, was a sprightly girl of sixteen years of age. While she was bold and forward in her manners, nothing was ever heard against her character until the recent developments. She was handsome in appearance and, being the youngest, was evidently a favorite child and allowed her own way in everything.

JAMSS F. CLARK, THE MUBDERED MAN, was about thirty years of age, small in stature, but very active and restless. He served also in the Confederate army, and bore much the same character as "Rhoda" for recklessness, mingled, however, with more shrewdness and cunning. He was severely wounded during the war in nearly the same manner as when shot by "Rhoda." and recovered, contrary to all expectations. His father, Rev. John Clark, is a minister of the persuasion known as Primitive Baptists—or, more vulgarly, as "hard shells"—and is now the editor of the Warren Sentinet, published at Front Royal. Clark has practised law in Prince William and Stafford counties since the war, and was a far lawyer, though more noted for shrewdness than depth. He was quite prominent as a conservative politican, was elected by them as Commonwealth's Attorney, and came very near receiving the nomination of Senator in the First Senatorial district, which was equivalent to an election. Clark could render himself very affable and agreeable and succeeded in winning the affections of a Miss Lee, residing near Fredericksburg, which resulted in A residued for shrewdness than depth. He was quite prominent as decerted way and succeeded

winning the affections of a Miss Lee, residing near Fredericksburg, which resulted in A RUNAWAY MATCH, and, for aught that the community at large knew, a happy one.

Clark removed from Brentsville to Manassas last Spring and entered very heartily into the canvass for the removal of the court house to the latter place. At Manassas he became acquainted with Miss Fannie Fewell, who lived directly opposite his residence. Clark was evidently considerable of a "ladies' man," but nothing suspicious was noticed between himself and Miss Fannie. All of a sudden Clark began to appear dissatisfied with Manassas, taiked of going West or South and commencing business there, and took his wife and two children to his father-in-law's, near Fredericksburg. As an excuss to his friends he sald that he had become deeply involved in debt, and he was going to sell off his law library and household furniture and pay up his debts and start anew somewhere else. Rumor said he had been very extravagant, and was indebted to various parties for whom he had collected money as an attorney. He wrote a letter in the Manassas Gazette, of which he was the editor, resigning his position, and informed his friends that his address ior one month would be Memphis, Tenn., and left his business as Commonwealth's Attorney in the hands of a fellow attorney. After he had been gone about a week, as was supposed, THE OLD MAN WITH A HAND TRUNK, who figures as an unknown character in this drama, arrived in Manassas or Friday night, July 19, and called at the Eureka House, a hotel kept by the father of Miss Fannie Fewell, who is likewise the railroad agent at Manassas. The old man, feigning drunkenness, asked for liquor, and was directed across the street. For some unknown reason he could not accomplish his purpose, and the next night the appeared again at the same hour and with the same actions, but without the hand trunk. The next night, the 20th July, a freight train arrived at Manassas at midnight. Miss Fewell as the train was coming in passed the door of h

stop in Washington," but would take the cars at the first station beyond.

Miss Fewell informed the conductor that while her father was searching the train she was near enough to him to have kissed him. It appears that she had secreted herself in the water closet, and although her father opened the door in his search he did not see her. When the train arrived at Alexandria a carriage was in waiting and the young girl entered if and drove away. The watchman at the depot and the conductor of the train saws man in the carriage whom they described as a small man with light hair and light mustache. He told the watchman he was

the depot and the conductor of the train saw a man in the carriage whom they described as a small man with light hair and light mustache. He told the watchman he was and had been seen waiting there with his carriage for two nights before. The hand-trunkman told the watchman that he had been helping the young couple off. From Alexandria all traces of the fugitives were lost until the first depot beyond Washington was reached. The agent of this depot informed Mr. Merchant that a young couple answering the description had taken the train there the day before, and the agent accurately described both of them, even describing the dress worn by the lady, which was recognized by Mr. Merchant. In the meantime Miss Fewell's friends at Manassas, satisfied that she was not on the freight train, concluded that she had cloped with some young man in the village and her numerous beaux and admirers were awakened from their slumbers, but when at last all of them were reported present, the terrible suspicion was aroused that all of Clark's movements had been but a cover for his elopement with this girl. The mail and telegraph were brought into requisition, but nothing could be heard from the missing girl. Hours lengthened to days and days to weeks, but no tidings came. In the meantime the Postmaster received

A COMMUNICATION PROM CLARK dated Memphis, July 16, and postmarked Memphis, asking that his mail be forwarded, with the envelope endorsed, "If not called for in ten days return to J. T. Green, Baltimore, Md." Very few days passed but some letters were received from Clark by his friends, dated at Memphis, Little Rock and other places in the Southwest; but it was noticed as a remarkable fact that none of them were postmarked so that the name of the post office could be distinguished, except the first three letters, which came at the same time, postmarked to the remembered to his friends at Manassas, and among others mentioned "Miss Fannie." A letter written to the Postmaster at Memphis brought out the fact that Clark's mail had

the fact that Clark's mail had been forwarded to Alton, III.

FIRST TIDINGS OF THE PARTIES.

The first that was heard from the guilty parties was through the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial of August 16, which gave an account of a lady found by the police in that city calling herself Mrs. James F. Clark, and who said that she and her husband had been in Mexico, Mo., for some days, and that her husband had come East, with directions for her to follow in two days. She was without means, and the police authorities paid her fare through to Washington on her way to her friends in Virginia. About the same time Clark was seen in Washington, and in conversation with his friends expressed himself in the most decided terms in reference to the rumor regarding Miss Fewell and himself and denounced it as entirely untrue; said that he had not seen Fannis Fewell and that the moment he had heard the reports against his character he had returned to set himself right. Up to this time there was not the first scintilla of LEGAL EVIDENCE AGAINST CLARE,

first scintilla of LEGAL EVIDENCE AGAINST CLARK, but at this juncture Miss Fewell put in an appearance on the stage. Mr. Clark was arrested, and on the examination Miss Fewell gave her testimony, which was as follows:—

which was as follows:—

My name is Fanny S. Fewell; born on the 29th of June, 1855; I am the daughter of W. F. Fewell, a resident of Manassas, Prince William county, Va.; I first became acquainted with Mr. James F. Clark early this summer, at the residence of Mr. Hinson, at Manassas; I mot him often at Mr. Hinson's; his wife and children were with him when I first made his acquaintance; I dont know how long this was before the removal of his family to King George county; he paid me no particular attention until after his wife left; I received a note inviting me to Mrs. Hinson's; Mrs. Hinson said he had left his wife forever; the next day I received another note from Mr. Clark, in which he stated that he had separated from his wife, or rather that his wife had left him, and that he intended settling in the West; from that time up to the time I left I received notes from him, these notes urging me to come with him; I then wanted to know if he and his wife had really separated; he told me that they had positively; I then went to Mrs. Hinson's, and she told me it was certainty so; that she had letters from Mr. Clark telling her ail about it; I then made up iny imple to go with him—that is, I was urged to go with him; he promised to marry me when I got to Washington.

UNCONTROLLABLE EMOTION.

to go with him-that is, I was urgod to go with him; he promised to marry me when I got to Washington.

UNCONTROLLABLE EMOTION.

When she reached that point her emotions, on account of her nervous condition, became uncontrollable, and the Judge and counsel found it necessary to withdraw. It seems from her subsequent statement that the runaway comple travelled West by the way of Baltimore, Elmira, Buffalo and other places, until they reached Mexico, Mo., promising her continually that they should be married sooft. At Mexico they got out of money, and after trying to obtain money from the Masonic order and falling in that Clark left Miss Fewell and travelled East, and by some means managed to reach Washington about the same time with his companion in guilt. Clark was confined in the Brentsville jail on the charge of "abducting" Miss Fewell, from which he issued the following card:—

CLARK'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

I know how sensitive public opinion is and how easily

Issued the following card:—

CLARK'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

I know how sensitive public opinion is and how easily it is operated upon to the prejudice of any one charged with a crime of this character, but surely it is bare instice to withhold popular outery against me until I have been convicted before a jury of my countrymen. Especially does this seem to me a right which I can confidently espect to have recognized by the press, since in no article that I have seem has my previous life for rectitude and integrity in such matters ever been assailed, and send integrity in such matters ever been assailed, and send y may be a consumently where arrest might reasonably may be deen expected and have never shrunk from any livesticated to the expected and have never shrunk from any livesticated to works any who are expected affair, and no cartilly ill will owned any low of the case is fully investigated and all the facts fully developed I have no well as a fair, and all the facts fully developed I have no well as conviction by a jury. If I have violated any law let that law punish me through its recognized and sworn agencies. I am in the custody of the law and expect to be discharged as the law directs, and don't ask to b discharged in any other way.

On the morning of the 31st of August Rhoda Fewell, who had left Lynchburg the night previous,

agencies. I am in the custody of the law and expect to be discharged as the law directs, and don't ask to by discharged in any other way.

On the morning of the 31st of Angust Rhoda Fewell, who had left Lynchburg the night previous, where he was engaged in the business of putting up lightning rods, got off the train at Bristow station, about three miles from Brentsville, hired a horse from a colored man and rode toward Brentsville. The horse came back in a short time without a rider. It is supposed that Rhoda concealed himself in the pine woods immediately behind the court house and fall. About eight o'clock A. M. a man was discovered by persons sitting on Mr. Kincheloe's porch stealing cautiously toward the front door of the jail and observed to enter. These persons paid no attention, supposing him to be the brother of the jailer. In a lew minutes the Firing And Cries were heard, and Major Thornton and Mr. Lipscomb, Deputy Clerk, both hurried to the spot, and on entering the door the Major, who was the first to get there, saw Fewell with a pistol in each hand in the act of firing through the iron grated door at Clark, who had been taken from the debtors' room in the upper story of the jail and placed in a cell on the ground floor, the door of which opens on the right as you enter from the front door. Fewell states that he went direct to the debtors' room, and not finding him there, examined all the cells up stairs, and then came down and found Clark lying on the bed in that cell. Fewell had shot five or six times before any one arrived, and was in the act of firing his last shot when Major Thornton selzed him and attempted to take him away, but did not succeed, owing to the fact that Fewell had his left arm bent on the inside of the door and with his left hand fired the last shot. He then walked to the door and escaped in the direction he came. On opening the door of the cell there was great confusion. Clark evidently had used every means at his disposal to delend himself; a pitcher, inkstand and a heavy glass

side and guard the window, as "he was afraid Rhoda would come back and shoot him;" said he was

SHOT IN THE BREAST;
and on an examination of the wound it was discovered that the ball had passed on the left side of the heart and in close proximity to it and lodged in the back bone. Upon a subsequent examination the physicians found another wound is the back, the second ball having penetrated a short distance into the fiesh. This Dr. Simpson extracted, and it proved to be a navy ball. A warrant was immediately issued for Fewell's arrest, but before it was drawn up by the magistrate Fewell appeared in our village, jumped into his father's carriage and drove off to Manassas with Mr. Varnes, who, at the solicitations of Rhoda's father, who had heard from the conductor on the morning train that he had get off at Bristoe, came over to Brentsville to stop any attempt that Rhoda might wish to make, but arrived here ten minutes too late. When they reached there Rhoda gave himself up to Mr. Butler, the Justice of the Peace, who committed him to jail, where he was assigned to the same cell in which he had shot clark, and where he still remains awaiting his trial. Clark lingered three days and died. During this time he was in mortal terror lest "Rhoda" should break out of his cell and shoot him again. The following is the dying declaration of Clark before a magistrate:—

I was lying on the bed about half asleep. I was aroused by hearing the room deor open. On looking I saw a pistol pointed through the inside door, in Rhoda Fewell's hand, I jumped up and ran to the corner on the right hand side of the door. As I was going to the corner he freed on me and missed me. I ran to the corner on the right hand is do of the door. He shot at me again. I saw him pook the pistol again through the door and I grabbed it It was about the size of a navy pistol. I tried to wrest it from him, but failed. He then drew a smaller one, and with that shot me in the breast. Just before he fired the last shot Major Thornton came and endeavored to st

The following is

Before I went out of the jail on the morning of the alst
uit. I started to shut the front door and Clark said, "For
God's sake, John, don't shut that outside door: I'll
smother." I then left the door open. I was about one
hundred said of room the jail, holding my horse while
hundred said of room the jail, holding my horse while
when Mr. Valves called to me and fold me for of the
jail as guick as possible—that somebody was killing
Clark. When I got there Glark was lying on the iron
bedstead in his cell with a crowd around the door,
and I was informed that Rhoda Fowell had shot Clark. and I was informed that Rhoda Fewell had shot Clark.

At the September term of the court, "Roda's"
counsel made an effort to obtain ball. The trial
promises to be the most exciting in the State for
years The character of the families involved in this
lamentable affair, the notoriety which it has obtained
in the public prints and the eminence of the counsel
engaged all combine to heighten the interest. Mu-

It is mentioned as a singular coincidence that the runaway took place on the anniversary of the first battle of Buil Run, the first of July, and the shooting of Clark on the anniversary of the second battle of Buil Run, the first of August.

Brentsyllie to-day presented a scene of unusual activity. Within itself is the traditional blacksmith shop, corner grocery and Virginia tavern, but, beside these requisites for a hospitable town, is the County July and a hopper where justice is dispensed.

the of fluil Run, the Sist of August.

Brentsville to-day presented a scene of unusual activity. Within itself is the tradicional blacksmith shop, corner grocery and Virginia tavera, but, beside these requisites for a hospitable town, is the County Jail and a hopper where justice is dispensed, and dignified with the name of Court House.

THE JAIL WHERE CLARK WAS SHOT is about two sterys high, with a hall through the centre on both floors, and two rooms or cells on each side of the halls on each floor. The cell in which Clark was shot, and in which Rhoda Fewell is a low confined, is the first one on the right hand as you enter the hall on the lower story. Although "Court day" has always been a great day among Virginians, there was more than the usual stir and confusion in the neighborhood. The people who come to Court mostly come on horseback, and the long rows of horses ted to the fences which could not be accommodated in the stables showed that there was an unusually large attendance. The Grand Jury, after a short charge from the Judge, retired to their room with the Sherir, and

RETURNED IN TEN MINOTES WITH A "TRUE HILL." against Lucien N. Fenell for murder, and with several other indictments, after which the Court adjourned for dinner. During the recess the Sovereigns yere served with a dosec of Greciey-Grant by several speakers. After dinner the lines of battle in the coming legal engagement were drawn. The counsel were called in by name. It sounded somewhat strange to hear the name of Henry A. Wise called at the door of the Court House. The vast crowd turned their attention and saw a gray headed men, about five feet ten in height, straight as an arrow, with a step at once quick and frm. On the side of the Commonwealth sat Judge Charles E. Sinclair, Commonwealth sat Judge Charles E. Sinclair

THE RING TRIALS.

Opening of the Court of Over and Terminer, Before Judge Brady.

The Trials of Ex-Boss Tweed and Genet Set Down for Monday Next-Tom Field's Case To Be Heard Next Thursday-The Charge to the Grand Jury.

The long-expected trials of the parties implicated in the late municipal frauds are at length under way, and whatever penalty law and justice may demand in the several cases will no doubt in the fulness of time, be visited upon them. Yesterday was the opening day of the October term in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which court the criminal proceedings against the parties will be held. Judge Brady presided, and before him the trials of the several defendants will be had. There was a very large attendance in the court room and great interest manifested in expectancy of—the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury. As will be seen from a perusal of the charge the Court confined itself to those foples which the law prescribes shall be a part of all such charges, nothing being said said relative to the Ring frauds. The present Grand Jury, of course, has nothing to do with these cases, as indictments have already been found against the parties. The following named gentlemen were sworn as

THE GRAND JURY:

David B. Turner, foreman: H. D. Stover, Alvin J. Johnson, Daniel M. Devoe, W. H. Barmore, Peter D. Lodewick, James A. Smith, A. A. Peterson, Charles E. Kugler, S. Philbin, William Dowd, Gustave Koenings, H. J. Collins, B. B. Atterbury, D. G. Riper, A. F. Welds, S. H. St. John, Henry Simpson, Jacob Zulzbacker, Edward Duvenier and H. J. Davison. great interest manifested in expectancy of the

After being sworn in Judge Brady charged them

as follows:—

THE CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—The duties which you have to perform, though simple, are fraught with momentous consequences to the people and the accused. It is your province to inquire, and for that purpose you are organized and become an integral part of this Court, into the truth of such charges as may be laid before you to deteran integral part of this Court, into the truth of such charges as may be laid before you to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment. You stand between the State and the citizen, with the responsibility resting on you to do justice to both—to see to it that you present no one from envy, hatred or malice, or leave any one unrepresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward, and that you present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding. This, the language of your oath, is the embodiment of the law. It is concise, plain, comprehensive and just. You should therefore proceed diligently, faithfully, but learlessly with your investigations, having but one object in view, and that solemnly, but after due and careful inquiry, to present the offender, whoever he may be, when you shall become satisfied that he has violated some laws of the land which subjects him to criminal punishment. This should not be done, however, on light or insufficient testimony. You should, as declared by that great commentator Blackstone, 'be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment so far as the evidence goes, and not rest satisfied merely with remote probabilities—a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes."

The evidence received by you should be of facts

satisfied merely with remote probabilities—a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes."

The evidence received by you should be of facts within the knowledge of the witness, and not of such as he may have gathered upon information, and therefore founded upon belief. Guided by these elements your conclusions must be satisfactory to yourselves and to the people who look to you for protection against danger in every form from the ielon; for in the due faithful and tearless administration of criminal justice resides the greater security of the citizen. These are only general observations, which I deem it my duty to make on this occasion. You are doubtless aware, but it is nevertheless proper to advise you, that sixteen of your number is necessary to make a quorum, and that the concurrence of twelve is required to find an indictment.

After alluding in detail to the other details of their duties, his lionor charged them in obedience to the statute on the EXCISE, LOTTERY AND ELECTION LAWS, and to the laws against receiving illegal fees, and for the prevention of fraud in the sale of steamship tickets. In regard to these laws he said:—The multitude of offences, resulting from the excessive use of spirituous liquors and the effect of deleterious liquors, used even in moderation, has, no doubt.

tickets. In regard to these laws he said:—The multitude of offences, resulting from the excessive use of spirituous liquors and the effect of deleterious liquors, used even in moderation, has, no doubt, had its influence, and properly so, in requiring that the Excise laws should be the subject of particular mention, and the apprehension that the violation of the Election laws might sometimes result in subverting the franchise, and in that way preventing the franchise, and in that way preventing the election by vote of the person really chosen, may have exercised a similar control in regard to them. However that may be, and whatever reasons may have prevailed in reference to the other laws mentioned, having referred to them my duties are discharged.

may have prevailed in reference to the other laws mentioned, having referred to them my duties are discharged.

The Grand Jury then withdrew.
District Attorney Garvin then rose and stated that there were numerous indictments against William M. Tweed, Henry W. Genet and Thomas C. Fields pending in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and he desired that a day might be fixed upon for their trial.

Mr. Fields' counsel replied that he did not object to a day being named, but that on whatever day the case might be called up he would move its adjournment for the term, not being prepared to go on.

go on.

District Attorney—Next Monday might be set down for the trial of the other cases, leaving out Fields.

Fields.

At this stage of the proceedings Attorney General Barlow came into Court and said he desired to have the day of trial fixed on a date previous to Monday, it being of importance that they should be disposed of with as much despatch as possible.

The Court asked if counsel for the defendants had been notified of the motion to set down the day of trial, and was answered that notice had been given them. given them.

It was finally arranged by counsel that the motion to adjourn the trial of Fields' case should be heard on Thursday, and that Genet's and Tweed's should be disposed of on Monday. An adjournment was then taken until Thursday.

The civil suits brought by the Corporation Counsel, in the name of the Supervisors of the County of New York, against Tweed, Connolly and others, came up yesterday before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, on the demurrer calendar. Argument was, however, postponed by consent for two weeks, both sides asking for time to examine the arguments and opinions in the crimi-

YACHTING.

The Fall Regatta and Clambake of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Meta, Sophia and W. T. Lee Win in Their Respective Classes.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club saited a kind of acre-regatta yesterday afternoon for champton pen-nants in each class, and wound up the day's amuse-ment with a clambake at Stillwell's Unionville Hetel. The fleet rendezvoused of Frank Bates, and, as there was a very lively breeze up, the indees thought it would be better to let all classes go direct for the stakeboat off Unionville, instead of go-ing round the Southwest Spit. The judges were Messrs, J. M. Sawyer, W. C. Force, C. M. Feit, W. H. Langley. Martin Wood, F. B. Bunker, Ch. L. Franklin, R. P. Carr and George G. Dunning. The wind was about southeast and the tide on the first of the ebb. The following yachts started:—

PIRST CLASS SLOOPS. SECOND CLASS SLOOPS. THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Major Allan C. Bush.
Felt & Bosch.
H. E. Pearsen.

It was a magnificent day for a sail, with a good fresh breeze and nearly all the yachts were reefed down under saug canvas. The open boats carried plenty of live ballast as well as innumerable sandbags, and they found they wanted it all before they arrived at their destination. The yachts started as follows:—

H. H. S.

H. H. S. sophia... 11 59 10 Meta... 12 01 15 Meteor... 12 10 11 59 Meteor... 12 01 15 Meteor... 12 01 15 Meteor... 12 00 50 Metie B... 12 01 15 Meteor... 12 00 50 J. T. Seagraves... 12 08 00 Jeannette... 12 00 50 J. T. Seagraves... 12 08 00 The fleet all went past Bay Ridge with their booms to starboard and sheets lifted. The most interest in the race lay between the three open boats, Lee, Meteor and Jeannette. They kept pretty close together until they fetched the Narrows and began to haul on the wind, when the W. T. Lee, with Joe Morris at the stick, gave them a lead. The Meta started shead of the other

Sophia and W. T. Lee had won the pennants in their respective classes.

The race having been satisfactorily decided the yachtsmen set to work at the other part of the entertainment, and did immense execution in the chowder line. The refreshments combined clam and fish chowder, roast clams and lager. There was a good deal of talk about the respective merits of the Lee and Meteor; and an attempt was made to get up a match, to be salled the same afternoon; but half an hour's talk on the subject ended in smoke. The feativities were kept up until about five P. M., when the yachtsmen returned to their boats and started for nome, heartly pleased with the wind-up of the season.

The sloop Vixen, Captain Livingston, is laid up for the season, at the residence of her owner, at Staten Island. The Vixen was the winner of the first class sloops in the Atlantic Regatta in June,

dirst class sloops in the Atlantic Regatta in June, also in the regatta of the New York Yacht Club, also of the Subscription Cup at New York Yacht Club, also of the Subscription Cup at New Port in August beating the Gracie and other crack sloops in all these races.

The open sloop yachts Mary C. Campbell and Cruiser, both of the Hariem Yacht Club, are matched to sall ten miles to windward and back for a hundred-dollar cup. The race will be sailed on Saturday, starting from oif frank Bates' South Branch Hotel. The steamer Pope Catlin will leave Harlem early Saturday morning, make a call at Frank Bates' and then accompany the race. Joe Morris is to sail the Campbell.

The schooner yacht Dreadhought took a turn outside the Hook yesterday, in order to try her sails and rigging, preparatory for the ocean race next Thursday.

The yacht Peerless, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Maxwell, from The yacht Peerless, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Maxwell, from Kimball's Island, passed the Herald Telegraph Station at Whitestone yesterday afternoon, en route for New York.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held resterday, President Cochrane in the chair, a resoution was offered by Alderman Martin modifying the ordinance in relation to hackmen so as to allow them to leave their boxes if necessary and solicit passengers, which was laid over until next session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERWEN Petition for the Removal of Washing-

ton Market-No Sunday Music in the At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Alder. men, held yesterday afternoon, the President, Otis T. Hall, in the chair, the following petition, signed

by about four hundred downtown merchants and others, was presented:—

by about four hundred downtown merchants and others, was presented:—

We, the undersigned merchants and others, transacting business in the lower part of the city of New York, do most respectfully petition your honorable body for the removal and sale of Washington and West Washington Markets. These markets have long since cansed to be a public hencit, and have now become a public nuisance. They sustain the high prices for meats and other necessaries of life, and are to-day a greater monopoly than any matter of the city, where property is rapidly depreciating in value, owing to the unleadthy surroundings, and the narrow, owing to the unleadthy surroundings, and the narrow, crowded streets in which those markets are situated, together with the numerous ferries centring at this point, or which has part of the city almost impassable.

The business of the city almost impassable.

The this part of the city almost impassable.

The whole of this water tront occupied by those markets is absolutely needed for commercial purposes. We believe the removal of these markets will be a great public benefit and do more to relieve the lower part of the city than millions of dollars expended in widening the streets.

The petition was laid over and ordered to be Assistant Alderman Connon offered the follow-

Ing:—
Whereas a room known as "the Governor's Room" has been set apart in this City Hall building for State receptions, and also as a depository of works of art connected with the history or the State and nation and portraits of individuals prominent in national, State and local history; and whereas the said room is overcrowded with the baintings and works above mentioned and is in a generally dilapidated condition; therefore,
Resolved, That (the Board of Aldermen concurring) a joint committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to ascertain whether the room aforesaid can be enlarged or whether any means can be devised to place the paintings and works of art in safer and better positions.

Laid over.

Laid over.

The resolution in relation to Sunday music in the parks was ordered on file, which virtually kills it.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Hall presiding. Supervisors were appointed to receive electoral returns as follows:-Eighth Ward-Supervisor Cochrane. Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards-Supervisor

owan.
Tenth and Twenty-first Wards-Supervisor Conover.
Ninth Ward-Supervisor Falconer.
First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards-Supervisor Fits Sinth Ward—Supervisor Filth Wards—Supervisor Fits gerald.

Eleventh Ward—Supervisor Peter Glisey.

Twelrib Ward—Supervisor Martin.

Seventh and Thirteenth Wards—Supervisor McLaren.

Eighteenth Ward—Supervisor Mehrhach.

Nincteenth Ward—Supervisor Plunktit.

Seventeenth Ward—Supervisor Plunktit.

Seventeenth Ward—Supervisor Plunktit.

Seventeenth Ward—Supervisor Vance.

Fitcenth Ward—Supervisor Vance.

Fitcenth Ward—Supervisor Wider.

A resolution was adopted removing the Armory of the Sixteenth regiment from Tammany Hall to the southeastern portion of the building at the corner of Broadway and Porty-fith street.

The Board then adjourned.

PIRE IN STATEN ISLAND.

At seven o'clock last evening the barn of Col George Brown, in the village of Middletown, States Island, was burned to the ground, and four valu-able horses and one cow were roasted to death.